

"Whereas, such proposed constitutional amendment is a long overdue response to a Federal judiciary that, in the pursuit of seemingly good end, fails to recognize the constitutional limits on its power; and

"Whereas, in addition to being introduced in the United States Congress such constitutional amendment has also been proposed by several States; and

"Whereas, the text of such proposed constitutional amendment reads: 'Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to instruct or order a State or political subdivision thereof, or an official of such State or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes'; and

"Whereas, such amendment seeks properly to prevent Federal courts from levying or increasing taxes without representation of the people and against the people's wishes. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts Senate hereby memorializes the United States Congress to propose and submit to the several States for ratification no later than January first, Nineteen Hundred and Ninety-six, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the text of which amendment shall read:

"Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior Court of the United States shall have the power to instruct or order a State or political subdivision thereof, or an official or such State or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes"; and calls upon the Massachusetts congressional delegation to use immediately the full measure of its resources and influence in order to ensure the passage of such amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that no court shall have the power to levy or increase taxes; and further proposes that the legislatures of each of the several States comprising the United States which have not yet made similar request apply to the United States Congress requesting enactment of such amendment to the United States Constitution; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the Clerk of the \* \* \* to the Vice President of the United States as the Presiding Officer of the Senate, the \* \* \* of the House of Representatives, each member of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, \* \* \* officer and minority party leader in each house of the legislatures of each State \* \* \*."

POM-626. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### "SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 146

"Whereas, with each passing year this nation becomes deeper in debt as its federal government's expenditures repeatedly exceed available revenues, so that the federal public debt is now approximately \$4.9 trillion—or \$19,000 for every man, woman, and child; and

"Whereas, the annual federal budget has not been balanced since 1969, demonstrating an unwillingness or inability of both the legislative and executive branches of the federal government to spend in conformity with available revenues; and

"Whereas, knowledgeable planning, fiscal prudence, and plain good sense require that the federal budget should not be manipulated to present the appearance of being in balance, while, in fact, federal indebtedness continues growing; and

"Whereas, believing that fiscal irresponsibility at the federal level, which is resulting in a lower standard of living and endangering economic opportunity now and for the next generation, is the greatest threat which faces our nation; and

"Whereas, Thomas Jefferson recognized the importance of a balanced budget when he wrote 'The question whether one generation has the right to bind another by the deficit it imposes is a question of such consequence as to place it among the fundamental principles of government. We should consider ourselves unauthorized to saddle posterity with our debts, and morally bound to pay them ourselves'; and

"Whereas, the principal functions of the Constitution of the United States include: promoting the broadest principles of a government of, by, and for the people; setting forth the most fundamental responsibilities of government; and enumerating and limiting the powers of the government to protect the basic rights of the People; and

"Whereas, the federal government's unlimited ability to borrow involves decisions of such magnitude, with such potentially profound consequences for the nation and its People, today and in the future, that it is appropriately a subject for limitation by the Constitution of the United States; and

"Whereas, the Constitution vests the ultimate responsibility to approve or disapprove of amendments to the Constitution of the United States with the People of the several States, as represented by their elected Legislatures; and

"Whereas, opposition by a small minority within Congress and, on occasion, by the President, has repeatedly thwarted the will of the People of the United States that a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution of the United States should be submitted to the States for ratification, while large majorities of both Houses of Congress already have prepared, considered, and voted for such amendment: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the Congress of the United States be urged to submit a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution to the states for ratification. The Congress is encouraged to expeditiously pass and propose an amendment that would require, in the absence of a national emergency, that the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year; and, be it

"Resolved further, That the Legislatures of each of the several States be urged to apply to the Congress requesting the proposal for ratification of an appropriate amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and, be it

"Resolved finally, That the Clerk of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, each Member of the Virginia Congressional Delegation, the Chairmen of the National Conference of State Legislatures, the Council of State Governments and the American Legislative Exchange Council, and the presiding officers of both Houses of the Legislatures of each of the other States in the Union."

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. DODD:

S. 1896. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to apply the Act to a greater percentage of the United States workforce and to allow employees to take parental involvement leave to participate in

or attend their children's educational and extracurricular activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM (for herself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. PELL, and Mr. HATFIELD):

S. 1897. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend certain programs relating to the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. Res. 268. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to the summit of Arab heads of state being held in Cairo beginning on June 21, 1996; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 269. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation of former Senate employee in Ward v. United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. SPECTER, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. MOYNIHAN):

S. Res. 270. A resolution urging continued and increased United States support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to bring to justice the perpetrators of gross violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DODD:

S. 1896. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to apply the act to a greater percentage of the U.S. work force and to allow employees to take parental involvement leave to participate in or attend their children's educational and extracurricular activities and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

#### THE FAMILY MEDICAL AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT LEAVE ACT OF 1996

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, in my nearly 16 years as a U.S. Senator few accomplishments have given me as much pride as the day in February 1993 when President Clinton signed into law the Family and Medical Leave Act.

Passage of this legislation was an exhausting, lengthy, and sometimes exasperating process. But in the end, through the hard and courageous work of Senators from both sides of the political aisle, the vast opportunities for family and medical leave were made available to millions of Americans.

In an era when the American people bemoan the lack of bipartisanship and compromise in Washington, when they decry the blatant and nasty partnership, the Family and Medical Leave Act stands in sharp contrast.

Family and medical leave is an issue that truly goes beyond partisan political differences. It is something that